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Both Sexes Over 25 Eligible for Election

Special Cabinet Meet Decides To Adopt Major Electoral Constituency Setup

Both men and women of 25 years and upward are eligible to hold electoral posts, according to a plan tentatively decided at Saturday's extraordinary Cabinet meeting.

An explanation of the plan was made by Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri.

Other plans concerning the electoral setup, which were submitted to the same meeting and adopted, follow:

1. Adoption of a major electoral constituency system.
2. To fix the number of seats in the House of Representatives at 466 as at present.
3. To alleviate unreasonable restrictions on electoral campaigns.
4. To maintain the right to vote and hold electoral posts given to Koreans and Formosans.

Also, it was decided that no election will be held in Okinawa Prefecture which is under military occupation.

All these plans will be submitted to the regular Cabinet meeting today for formal decision.

Socialist Decide Policies

General policies of the Social Democratic Party of Japan were decided upon at the meeting of its preparatory committee held at the Kuramae Kogyo Kaikan, Shimbashi, beginning 10 a.m. Saturday. The policies of the party, at first, were to have been enumerated under seven items but with opinions attaching greater importance to women's and cultural affairs gaining influence, the party decided to add two items regarding these affairs. Consequently, the policies of the party are now divided into nine items, namely politics, diplomacy, finance, economy, labor, farming, culture, social and cultural affairs, of which the five items beginning with labor as intemized below have been added as a result of Saturday's meeting. Thus, the party is now ready to hold its inaugural ceremony on November 2.

5-Point Manifesto Written

With Ichiro Hatoyama and others attending, the second meeting of the Standing Committe for the Establishment of the new Japan Liberal Party was held at 1 p.m. Saturday at its office at the Tokiwaya, Marunouchi.

At the meeting a manifesto on the founding of the party was drawn up and it was decided also to draft a basic plan by November 9, the day slated for the party foundation rally.

The manifesto listed five point. (1) The guiding principle of the party's administrative policy is based on the Five Articles of the Imperial Oath of the Meiji Restoration; (2) The equal rights of man must be respected and administrative power passed from the privileged class to the people as a prerequisite of the reconstruction of the state; (3) The fundamental policy of education must be completely reformed; (4) Freedom be assured in politics, economics, industry, education, labor service and others; (5) The establishment of a responsible, constitutional government would be aimed for the realization of the above.

The manifesto read as follows:

"Japan must seriously study the reasons for her defeat and, as a united country under the Emperor, must contribute towards the progress of world peace by drawing up a great plan for the rebirth and development of the country.

"The Five Articles of the Imperial Oath has, as the guiding principle of the nation's administration, given long life to the State. However, in recent times there has been internal corruption, and exercising military authority the bureaucrats have veered away from the true path of constitutional administration by taking advantage of such powers for personal gain and benefit. For this reason we have finally drawn the insult of the Great Powers on ourselves. Now as we stand on the threshold of the new Japan, we must live a more upright and freer life by becoming fundamentally more universal, by giving up false creed, by respecting public opinion and by making a clean break from the injurious habits and customs of former times.

"As we stride forward on the road to the nation's reconstruction, the equal rights of man must be respected and the reins of the government transferred from the privileged to the people so that every man will be given equal opportunity. In this way will the way open for the development of the people and their individual creativenesss through which the free functioning of industry and economics will be promoted.

"The elevation of the people's living standards is the cardinal point in the re-establishment of the nation and accordingly a fundamental reform must be effected in education. All militaristic and selfish forms of education must be wiped out and the first principle in the new form of education must plan for the development of a peace-loving and liberal character.

"Finally, by the realization of freedom in politics, economics, industry, education, service and others, a responsible constitutional government must be set up so that the welfare of the people may be promoted and though mutual respect and friendship in international diplomacy the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity may be established in the world."

Sensational Hitler's Escape Plan Story Categorically Denied by Japanese Navy

The recent story appearing in the vernaculars concerning the dispatch of a Japanese submarine to aid in the escape of Adolph Hitler and Eva Braun from Europe, prior to Germany's downfall, was categorically denied by Japanese navy authorities in a statement issued on Saturday, reports Domei.

A translation of the statement follows:

"Although it was broadcast over the radio on the night of October 19 and also reported in the October 20 issues of local newspapers that a Japanese submarine had been prepared and dispatched to Europe to aid in Hitler's escape, the Japanese navy did not make any preparations or plans for such a move, and the story is without ground."

Big Financial Crisis Faces Nippon Gov't

Drastic Retrenchment Will Keynote Compilation of Next Year's Budget

State finances are certain to face a grave crisis, next year, as the Government will have to issue vast amounts of new deficit-covering bonds in order to raise the necessary sum for interest payment on deficit-covering bonds already issued, reports the Mainichi. This situation was made clear as a result of the explanation by Director Tateki Nakamura of the Taxation Bureau in the Finance Ministry made at a meeting of all chief accountants of other Ministries on Saturday.

The basic principle for formulating the next fiscal year's State budget was discussed and decided at the meeting. Absolute retrenchment will be the keynote in compilation of the next budget, it was agreed. Anything more or less connected with wartime activities will not be included in the next budget appropriations. Considerable retrenchment will be introduced in the general administrative expenditures. It was also agreed that expenditures for public works and industrial enterprises necessary for national rehabilitation will not exceed those appropriated for the present fiscal year.

State expenditures for the 1946-47 fiscal year are roughly estimated to total about ¥15,200,000, representing a sharp drop of ¥13,700,000,000 from the present year's figure totaling ¥28,900,000,000.

However, Government revenue for the next fiscal year will go off substantially under various circumstances with the total revenue not expected to exceed ¥12,700,000,000.

The Government will have to issue deficit-covering bonds totalling about ¥2,500,000,000 to meet the deficit. Moreover, the payment of interest on old deficit-covering bonds will have to be met with issuance of new deficit-covering bonds. Measures under contemplation to counteract the financial crisis include the substantial raising of taxes embodying the establishment of property tax, a large-scale administrative readjustment, reduction or abolition of the pension system increase of State revenue by means of the disposal of State-owned property, readjustment of prefectural finance, drastic cut in indemnity to be paid the munitions companies by the Government.

Russia Clarifies Elections

Residents of territories annexed by Russia after the war will vote in the Russian general election on February 10, according to a Moscow report on Friday. These territories include portions of East Prussia, formerly the independent Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; the Pacific islands of the Euriles chain and southern Sakhalin Island. A special edition of the Izvestia disclosed on Wednesday that Russia already is listing these areas as part of her electoral setup.

Mrs. Wang to Be Tried

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 19.—Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, widow of the late President of the now defunct National Government of China at Nanking, will be soon be brought by air to Chungking from Canton for trial as a war criminal, according to today's report by the Ta Kung Pao. Charges against her include opium transactions and illegal transaction in gold bars.

Nazi War Criminals Indicted at Tribunal

Soviet Chief Judge Presides—Defendants Given 30 Days to Prepare Cases for Trial

Domei

BERLIN, October 20.—The first international military tribunal in history, on October 18, formally indicted 24 high-ranking Nazis as war criminals and also named 75 Nazi Party and military groups as criminal organizations.

The chief judge of the Soviet Union, Major General Nikitchenks, presided at the opening of the Allied control authority tribunal in the former Berlin superior court chambers. A brief opening ceremony conducted in four languages preceded the hearing of the tribunal members by the presiding judge. The prosecutors then presented indictment.

The defendants have been given 30 days in which to prepare their cases. Meanwhile, representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia and France are deliberateing here on the disposition of Germans not classed as war criminals but still deemed dangerous to the peace of the world such as high-ranking general staff officers and scientists who produced V-weapons.

Major General Nikitchenks announced that Britan's Lord Justice Lawrence would preside at the trial in Nuremberg and that "promptly after the serving of indictments the tribunal shall fix and announce the date of the trial."

Indictments were to be served on October 18 upon defendants who are in custody at Nuremberg.

Major General Nikitchenks said the prosecution would seek to prove that the following organizations were guilty of war crimes:

The Reich cabinet; the leadership corps of the Nazi party; the SS (Schutzstaffeln and Sicherheitsdnest); the SD (Secret Service); the SA (Sturmabteilung, storm troops); the general staff, and the high command of the Nazi armed forces.

Major General Nikitchenks said "The prosecution intends to ask the trial to decline that these organizations or groups, of which the defendants or some of them were members, are criminal organizations, and any member of any such group will be entitled to apply to the tribunal for leave to be heard by the tribunal upon the question of the criminal character of such groups or organization."

The list of 24 defendants follows:

Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Reichsmarshal, number two Nazi and air force chief.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister.

Rudolf Hess, number three Nazi.

Robert Ley, labor front leader.

Wilhelm Keitel, Field Marshal and Chief of High Command.

Alfred Jodl, Colonel General and Chief of Army Staff.

Karl Doenitz, Grand Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of Navy.

Erich Raeder, Grand Admiral and former Commander-in-Chief of Navy.

Gustar Krupp vo[illegible]n und Halback, industralist.

Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, former Economic Minister and Reichsbank president.

Walther Funk, Reichsbank president and former Nazi press chief.

Franz von Papen "grey fox" of Nazi diplomacy.

Ernst Kaltenbrunner chief of security police.

Alfred Rosenberg chief prophet of Nazi philosophy.

Hans Frank governor general of occupied Poland.

Martin Bormann, deputy to Hitler after the flight of Rudolf Hess.

Wilhelm Frick "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia.

Fritz Suackel, SS and SA general.

Albert Speer, Munitions Minister.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Gauleiter for the Netherlands.

Julius Streicher Gauleiter for Franconia and number one Nazi Jew baiter.

Hans Fritsche, radio propagandist.

Constantin von Neurath, former "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia.

Baldur von Schirach, Nazi youth chief.

The opening session of the tribunal received indictments and closed its business within 50 minutes.

Allies Rush Troops To Japanese in Java

Reinforcements to Arrive at Semarang Soon; Batavia, Bandoeng Peaceful

Domei

BATAVIA, October 19.—The Allied Forces are expected to arrive at Semarang soon to reinforce the Japanese forces which have been fighting the Indonesians since yesterday. The arrival of the Allied troops, which was scheduled today, has been apparently delayed.

According to the Aneta news agency, peace and order has been restored to Batavia and Bandoeng.

Nippon Troops in Action

Domei

BATAVIA, October 19.—The Japanese forces in eastern and central Java are reported to have attacked several places occupied by the Indonesians, according to reports received here yesterday.

In this connection, UP dispatch said that the Allied forces were being landed on the Semarang coast to rescue some thousands of Dutch nationals who are now detained in Semarang, and that the Japanese forces in cooperation with the Allied troops were attacking the southern suburbs of Semarang and other cities. The Indonesians are reported to be offering stiff resistance against the Allied troops.

At present, some 10,000 Dutch nationals are in the hands of the Indonesians. The Commander of the Allied Forces in Java has proclaimed martial law in Batavia and the death penalty has been decided for looters, it is further revealed.

French, Annamites Clash

Domei

SAIGON, October 19.—The French troops which had landed on the northeastern coast of French Indo-China clashed with the Annamites at Hongay, 35 miles east of Haiphong, and negotiations between the French and the Annamites have failed, declared the Prime Minister of the provisional Annamese government, UP reports. However, the French side has denied that hostilities have broken out.

UP also reports that a French cruiser of 10,000 tons has arrived in Saigon.

Seek World Recognition

Domei

BATAVIA, October 19.—Indonesian leaders, after two days deliberations, have decided to seek international recognition for their republican government as an independent state. The Central National Committee, on Thursday resolved "to leave no stone unturned" to get representation for Indonesia at the peace conference.

KOREAN LEADER RETURNS

Dr. Rheo Reaches Korea After 33 Years Exile in U.S.

Domei

SEOUL, Korea, October 20.—Dr. Svagman Rheo, former head of the Korean Provisional Government, returned October 17 to his homeland from Washington D.C. after 33 years of exile. Mr Rheo said that he returned to Korea after receiving the invitation from the American occupation authorities.

The 70-year-old leader also said that Lieutenant General John Hodge, Commander of the American Occupation Zone in South Korea, had cabled Kim Koo, Dr. Rheo's successor as President of the Provisional Government to return from Chungking, and that he expected him back soon.

Dr. Rheo left Korea in 1912 after imprisonment and torture at the hands of the Japanese. He said he had returned as "a private citizen" and was not bound to any of the country's political groups. However, he said, he would support Mr. Koo as the man to lead Korea to complete independence.

On his way to Korea, Dr. Rheo conferred with General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo.

Procurator Otake Demoted

Takeshichiro Otake, chief procurator of the Osaka district court, who was responsible for the illegal distribution of sugar in Osaka, has been demoted to chief procurator of the Anotsu district court, it was announced on Saturday. Succeeding Mr. Otake, Toshio Watanabe, chief procurator of the Yokohama district court, has been transferred to the Osaka district court.

Removal Is Postponed

The removal of the Foreign Office from the Education Ministry building to the Nissan building, which was scheduled for October 21, has been postponed until November 2 or 3.

India Ratifies Charter

Domei

LONDON, October 18.—India yesterday ratified the United Nations Charter.

His Majesty May Abdicate, Says Konoye, After Potsdam Declaration Is Fulfilled

Under the headline, "His Majesty Contemplating Abdication — May Take Place After Complete Fulfillment of Potsdam Terms," the Tokyo Shimbun on Sunday, reported as follows:

"According to a San Francisco broadcast of October 19, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, on October 18, stated:

"'His Majesty the Emperor is contemplating abdication but He is not in a position to do so until the Potsdam Declaration is completely fulfilled.'"

The Saturday Mainichi carried an exclusive article by Miles Vaughn, Far Eastern UP manager, in which the writer said that in a special interview with Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, on October 17, Mr. Ishiwata had expressed the view, in his private capacity, that His Majesty the Emperor had no idea of abdicating.

Marshall Estimates Size of Future Army

May Get Cut to 1,050,000 Men In 2 Years, He Says; Favors Selective Service

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 20.—General George C. Marshall predicts that two years from now more than 300,000 American occupation troops will still be needed overseas —half in Japan and the other half in Germany.

General Marshall also estimates that by next July 1,200,000 American soldiers will still be stationed in Japan and 370,000 in Germany.

Those figures—submitted to the House Appropriations Committee ...... are subject to change, the General said, and will probably have to be increased if universal military training is not adopted. Otherwise, the number could be reduced ...... the Army Chief of Staff explained that the estimate for Japan, which also includes Korea, was dependent upon the use of Allied occupation troops.

General Marshall also informed the committee:

Firstly—The army in two years may be cut down to 1,050,000 men.

Secondly—It will be reduced to 1,630,000 by the end of July, 1946, with approximately 900,000 men overseas.

Thirdly—Two years from now, 150,000 men mostly in the air forces will still have to be stationed in the Pacific outside of Japan and Korea. The 100,000 planned for garrison duty in New Foundland, Bermuda, the Caribbean, Alaska, etc. may drop to 75,000.

Fourthly—The selective service system, especially for drafting boys of 18 and 19, must be continued to provide occupation troops and because not enough volunteers are anticipated.

Sixthly—In the event of future war, the United States should be able to mobilize 4,000,000 men within a year after the development of an emergency.

HOSPITALS ARE ADEQUATE

Sufficient to Provide Normal Care, Reports Colonel Sams

Japanese hospital facilities, while suffering severe damage during the war, are still adequate to provide normal care for most Japanese, according to Colonel C. F. Sams, public health officer of the Supreme Headquarters, according to a PRO press release on Saturday.

More than 2,500 hospitals with a capacity of 155,654 beds are available at the present time, according to a survey recently concluded. These figures do not include Nagasaki, nor the prefectures of Yamaguchi, Saga and Kumamoto.

During the B-29 and other bombing raids, 783 hospitals were totally destroyed, while 50 more were partially damaged. The bed capacity eliminated in these hospitals by bombings totalled 51,397, the Japanese government reported.

There are 37,391 physicians practicing in Japan, of whom 18,979 have been released from army and navy duty. Hospitalized individuals total 101,508, or about two-thirds of the maximum capacity.

While the physical conditions of these hospitals is generally very good, according to the report, there are shortages of food, fuel and medical supplies.

Relief Office Planned

With the expected arrival of many Japanese returning to the homeland from the continent and overseas at Saseho, a relief office for these returnees will be set up by the Nagasaki Prefectural authorities. This office will look after the clothing, food and lodging of the repatriates, handle speedy transportation to their homes and also get in touch with their families.

Radio News Permitted

The Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces has granted permission to the Japanese Government to send radio news to the Japanese repatriation vessels, subject to pre-censorship of all broadcasts by the civil censorship detachment.

Evacuation Continued Of Oversea Japanese

Total of 34,850 Brought Back From Southern Island By October 18

Up to October 18, a total of 34,850 overseas Japanese had been evacuated, including 17,617 army servicemen, 4,180 navy personnel and 53 civilians from the various southern islands, as well as 7,200 army men and 5,800 civilians from the southwestern island area, Domei reports.

With these returned home, the evacuation of all Japanese from Minamitorishima, Mereyon and Oki Daitojima was completed while the further withdrawal of the Japanese outside the home islands is now being carried out strenuously by about 60 Japanese naval craft.

The evacuation of the Japanese from Enderby in the Caroline group will be completed with the arrival of the Coast Defense ship, Ukyu, in Japan, which sailed for the homeward trip on October 16.

It is also learned that the other islands, from which the Japanese evacuees will return here by the end of this month, include Otorishima, Wotje, Yaluit and Maleolap.

Mengchiang Evacuees Arriving

The Enoshima Maru, 6,435 tons, which left Niigata on October 8 to bring home Japanese residents of the North China area, is expected to arrive in Hakata on October 22. The ship is carrying about 3,500 Japanese, mostly old men, women, and children, from Kalgan, Tatung, and Paotow. It will be the first ship to bring home residents of Mengchiang.

Returning From Manila

One warship and coast-defense ship No. 87 sailed from Maizuru for Manila at 7 a.m. on Saturday to bring back Japanese forces. Arriving there on October 27, the two war vessels are scheduled to leave Manila on October 29 arriving at Kure on November 5.

Simultaneously, coast-defense ships No. 9 and No. 10 left Maizuru on Saturday morning for engaging in transportation between Hakata and Fusan.

Manila, Truk, Palau Evacuees Coming

Five destroyers, Kaki, Sumire, Kusunoki, Otake, Hatsuume and coast-defense ship No. 207, assigned for transporting demobilized servicemen and Japanese oversea residents from oversea areas, are scheduled to sail from Maizuru for Manila, Truk and Palau Islands and other places on October 29 after completing repairing at the port.

Meanwhile, coast-defense ships, Io and Shumushu, are expected to complete repairing on October 30 and sail for Hokuto and Yap Island the following day. The repairing work on Chogei, submarine tender, is expected to be finished at the end of November while that on coast-deffense ship No. 85 at the beginning of November, coast-defense ship No. 67 on December 3, destroyer, Yukikaze, on December 10 respectively.

TO CLOSE TULE LAKE CAMP

Other Japanese Segregation Centers To Be Closed by December 15

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The war relocation authorities announced on October 18 that the Tule Lake Segregation Center in North California will be closed by February 1 next year.

The center is one of the 10 established in 1941 to take care of the Japanese who evacuated from the Pacific coast. Two have already been closed while all the rest except the Tule Lake center will be closed by December 15.

The Tule Lake center will be continued until February to assist in the relocation of eligible Japanese. Those being held under the jurisdiction of the Justice Department will remain in custody until the disposition of their cases.

Repatriating 4,000 Malayans

Arrangements are being made to send 4,000 Malayan evacuees from India back to their homes within a month time, according to a New Delhi report on Friday.

Relief for Overseas Troops Is Permitted

Allied GHQ Note Authorizes Requests by Japanese Army and Navy

The Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces on October 19 authorized two requests by the Japanese army and navy authorities for the relief of the demobilized Japanese troops overseas. The requests came in the form of two separate letters through the liaison committee. The first asked for permission to use part of the military supplies and commodities for the demobilization of Japanese troops overseas. The second dealt with the personal rations and allotments to demobilised military personnel from overseas.

The Allied statement authorized food and other necessities for use in transporting demobilized troops from overseas as well as provisions and supplies for individuals of demobilized troops returning from overseas as requested by the Japanese applications.

The authorization asked that the specific requests be submitted to the Allied Supreme Headquarters for approval prior to the shipment of provisions, clothing and medical supplies for the use of the Japanese troops in the overseas areas. These requests will show the location of the troops, number at each location, quantities of supplies on hand with the troops, a list of the supplies to be shipped and the number of personnel to be returned to the Japanese homeland.

The provisions and supplies for individuals of the demobilized army and navy troops returning from overseas are authorized within limits such as one summer or winter suit, one raincoat, one set of summer or winter underwear, one blanket, one canteen, five-day ration of crackers or cereals, 100 grams of miso for five days, and other personal necessities.

It is reported that the Home Ministry has been designated as the agency to receive and use for civilian relief and other civil pursuit, military supplies and equiment of the Japanese armed forces which are returned to the Imperial Japanese Government.

Until supplies and equipment of the types mentioned above have been turned over to the U.S. Occupation Forces and returned to the control of the Home Ministry, the Japanese army and navy are authorized to use supplies and equipment now under their control.

On the other hand, after the Home Ministry assumes control of the supplies and equipment in question, it will be their responsibility to determine the actual quantities which can be made available for individual repatriates or shipment to the troops overseas, taking into consideration the civilian needs.

5,200 GI'S TO FLY HOME

FEAF To Send Men Aboard 650 Liberator Bombers

Emphasizing its policy of returning its personnel home as quickly as possible, the Far East Air Forces will send a minimum of 5,000 officers and enlisted men to the United States aboard 650 B-24 Liberator bombers, according to a PRO press release on Friday.

The four-engined bombers are being flown by personnel of the three air forces that comprise the Far East Air Forces the Fifth, Seventh and Thirteenth. The Fifth and Seventh will fly to the United States from bases on Okinawa, while the Thirteenth will send its planes from bases in the Philippines.

Each Liberator will be operated by a crew of eight high-point officers and men. Four hundred and fifty of the planes are battle veterans of the Pacific war, while 200 are brand new, having arrived in the Pacific theater too late to go on bombing missions. Each plane will be given a thorough check-up before starting its three-day flight to the United States.

The planes will fly via Guam, Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls and John Rogers Field, Hawaii, landing at Mather Field, Sacramento. From Mather Field the bombers will be moved to storage depots, and the men will go to Separation Centers for discharge.

Special Cars for GI's

In compliance with a request of the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces, an electric train with special carriages for exclusively transporting officers and men of the occupation forces is scheduled to be in service on the Yokosuka line as from October 23, Domei reports.

The train is understood to carry three carriages which will be distinguished from the other cars and is to make four trips a day. The general public is not permitted to ride these carriages.

Directives of the Supreme Commander For the Allied Powers

The following is a continuation of the full texts of the Directives to the Japanese Government issued by the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers which are reprinted herewith for the convenience of our readers and to meet the ever-increasing demands for back numbers of the Nippon Times carrying such directives. Later directives will be published in next Monday's issue of the paper.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.3 (22 Sep 45) ESS APO 500

22 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Controls over exports and imports of gold, silver, securities and financial instruments.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will immediately make such amendments to its laws, and will take such other action as may be required, to prevent and prohibit, except pursuant to the permission of the Ministry of Finance, the exportation or withdrawal from Japan to any foreign country, or the importation into Japan from any foreign country, of any of the following:

(a) Gold or silver coin;

(b) Gold, silver or platinum bullion or alloy thereof in bullion form;

(c) Currency and securities;

(d) Checks, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes, payment instructions, transfer orders, or other financial instruments;

(e) Powers of attorney, proxies, or other authorizations or instructions to effect financial or property transactions within or outside of Japan;

(f) Any other evidence of indebtedness or evidence of ownership of property not specifically enumerated above.

2. No exportation or importation specified in the foregoing paragraph will be permitted by the Ministry of Finance without the prior approval of this Headquarters.

3. Six copies of the applicable laws, amended to comply with the provisions of the foregoing, shall be furnished to this Headquarters. Such copies shall contain the English and Japanese texts.

4. An acknowledgment of this directive is requested.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 130 (22 Sep 45) ESS APO 500

22 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Control of Financial Transactions.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will immediately make such amendments to its laws and will take such other action as may be required to prevent and prohibit, without the prior permission of the Ministry of Finance, all transactions involving any of the following:

(a) Gold or silver coins;

(b) Gold, silver, or platinum bullion, or alloy thereof in bullion form;

(c) External assets owned, or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by any person in Japan;

(d) Property in Japan which is, or on or since December 7 1941, has been owned or controlled directly or indirectly, in whole or in part by any person outside of Japan;

(e) Transactions in foreign exchange.

2. Definitions of the terms used in this memorandum are set forth in Appendix A attached hereto.

3. No transaction specified in the foregoing will be permitted by the Ministry of Finance without the prior approval of the Supreme Commander.

4. Six copies of all applicable laws, as amended to comply with the foregoing provisions, shall be furnished to the Supreme Commander. Such copies shall contain both the English and Japanese texts.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

1 Incl: Appendix "A"—
Definitions of terms.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

22 September, 1945

APPENDIX A
DEFINITIONS

1. The term "laws" shall include, but not by way of limitation laws, decrees, ordinances, regulations and other enactments.

2. The term "person" shall include any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, and any government, including political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities thereof.

3. The term "transaction" shall include any purchase, sale, acquisition, transfer, payment, withdrawal, disposition, importation, or exportation of, dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, any property.

4. The term "property" shall include money, checks, drafts, bullion, bank deposits, savings accounts, any debts, indebtedness or obligations, financial securities commonly dealt in by bankers, brokers and investment houses, notes, debentures, stocks, bonds, coupons, bankers' acceptances, mortgages, pledges, liens or other rights in the nature of security, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, trust receipts, bills of sale, any other evidences of title, ownership, or indebtedness, goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, stocks on hand, ships, goods on ships, real estate mortgages, vendors sales agreements, land contracts, real estate and any interest therein, leaseholds, ground rents, options, negotiable instruments, trade acceptances, royalties, book accounts, accounts receivable, judgments, patents, trademarks, copyrights, contracts or licenses affecting or involving patents, trademarks or copyrights, insurance policies, safe deposit boxes and their contents, annuities, pooling agreements, contracts of any nature whatsoever, etcetera.

5. The term "transactions in foreign exchange" shall include but not by way of limitation, any transaction involving any foreign currency, any payment or transfer to or from any foreign country, any transfer of credit, or payment of an obligation, expressed in terms of a foreign currency, any purchase, sale, transfer or other dealing in any foreign currency, any financial or property transaction between a person in Japan and a person outside of Japan, whether or not expressed in terms of any foreign currency, and any transaction involving any obligation owned by any person in Japan to any person outside of Japan or owned by any person outside of Japan to any person in Japan.

6. The term "external assets" shall include, but not by way of limitation:

(1) Any property physically situated outside of Japan;

(2) Any claims, demands, bank deposits, savings accounts, and credits which are the obligations of persons outside of Japan;

(3) Any securities, checks, drafts, notes, receipts, insurance policies, or other evidences of ownership or indebtedness issued by, or which are the obligation of, any person outside of Japan;

(4) Any copyright, patents or trademarks, issued by any country other than Japan, and any contracts or licenses relating thereto;

(5) Any currency except supplemental yen currency, type "B", Bank of Japan notes and Japanese state notes and coins.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 710 (22 Sep 45) MG APO 500

22 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Public Health Measures.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers directs that the Imperial Japanese Government take the following action:

1. An immediate survey by agencies of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare to determine:

a. Disease prevalence in each prefecture.

b. Medical, dental, veterinary and public health personnel available in each prefecture.

c. Hospital facilities, medical, veterinary and sanitary supplies present in each area with a comment in each instance as to its adequacy.

d. The adequacy of laws and regulation of the indigenous Japanese Public Health and Welfare authorities to meet current requirements.

2. Immediately inaugurate such measures as:

a. Weekly reports of communicable diseases by prefecture.

b. Examination, detention or hospitalization of cases or suspected cases of communicable disease.

c. Immunization, disinfectation and control of any disease which would be likely to seriously affect civilian health.

3. Restore all public water supply, sewerage systems and other human waste disposal means to the maximum civilian capacity with the least practicable delay, through the use of civilian resources and labor.

4. Reopen or continue in operation civilian hospitals, sanatoria, leprosaria and clinics for use of indigenous population as rapidly as conditions permit or require. Where civilian hospital space is inadequate, a survey of schools or other buildings will be made to locate facilities which are suitable to be used as emergency hospitals and these buildings so designated.

5. All civilian (wholesale) and Japanese military and naval medical, dental, veterinary, sanitation supplies and military foodstuffs will be distributed through indigenous Japanese agencies in accordance with military occupational control plans on recommendation to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for their conservation and distribution.

6. Inaugurate port quarantine control in cooperation with United States Naval Forces. Port quarantine will be established by Japanese civilian control.

7. Reopen or continue in operation civilian laboratory facilities for public health work, for clinical diagnosis, and for the manufacture of sera and vaccines.

8. Expedite the reporting and analysis of vital statistics data in accordance with policies established by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

9. Place special emphasis on adequate measures for the control of all venereal diseases occurring in indigenous Japanese personnel. This will be accomplished by using existing Japanese agencies.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

OPNL PRIORITY GC-P ADV BWB/hrw

24 September, 1945

FROM: THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

TO: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1. Reference your CLO No. 73, date 15 September 1945, it is noted that you report that your police authorities can collect revolvers and rifles in possession of civilians whenever necessary, and that these same authorities have already commenced the collection of privately owned swords, except those having particular value as objects of art. In this connection you are now further directed, as follows: (ZAX-5981)

a. All revolvers and rifles in possession of the civilian population shall be collected without delay.

b. Collection of swords in possession of the civilian population shall be continued and promptly completed. As regards swords considered to be objects of art, such distinction in this matter is approved but this designation shall only be applied in case the swords are actually objects of art and are in the hands of bona-fire civilians, as contrasted with demobilized members of the military services.

2. Regarding your request that private hunting guns be retained in the hands of the civilian population this is approved under the following conditions.

a. Licenses for retention of hunting guns shall be granted by the proper authorities only to persons who actually require such guns in order to acquire meat, hides and skins, or to destroy harmful birds or beasts.

b. It shall be clearly explained to all persons granted such license under the regulations, that he will be held personally responsible in case of any deception in connection with the issuance of the license.

3. Further instructions covering in detail the subject of collection, delivery and disposition of civilian arms will be issued at a later date.

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General,
U.S. Army,
Adjutant General

APPROVED BY:
W.E. CHAMBERS
Brigadier General,
U.S. Army,
Acting Assit. Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 311.7 (24 Sep 45) CI

24 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Clarification of Censorship Directive.

1. Your message dated 15 September 1945 asking for clarification of the memorandum issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 10 September 1945 regarding censorship has been received.

2. The answers to your questions are as follows:

a. Communications from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Japanese government will be regarded as "officially released" only when they have been cleared by the Public Relations Office, General Headquarters.

b. Official announcements by local Occupation Headquarters will be treated in the same manner as official announcements by the Supreme Commander in that they will be regarded as "officially released" only when cleared by the Public Relations Offices of the local Occupation Headquarters.

c. Communications from the Commanders of local Occupation Forces stationed in various districts of Japan will be regarded as "officially released" for publication only when cleared by the Public Relations Office of the respective local Occupation Force Headquarters. The information regarding the occupation by any advance units of various areas of Japan will be treated as "released" when cleared by the Public Relations Office of that advance unit.

d. At the present time no broadcasts of news are to be permitted except those originating from Radio Tokyo. With reference to local news broadcasts concerning the occupation by Allied Troops, such news can be initiated by the local radio station if it has been cleared by the Public Relations Office of the Occupation Troops in each respective area. The broadcasting of local comments regarding foodstuffs and local environmental conditions is permitted so long as such broadcasts are first cleared through the Press. Pictorial and Broadcast Division of Civil Censorship Detachment.

e. Your first question, in regard to "official releases" being limited to official announcements by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, has been answered by the qualifications as stated above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 402.5 (24 Sep 45) GD

24 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Materials, Supplies, and Equipment Received and to be Received from the Japanese Armed Forces.

1. In furtherance of paragraph VI, General Order No. 1, this headquarters, dated 2 September 1945, it is desired that the Imperial Japanese Government take immediate steps to prepare to turn over on demand to the Commanding Generals, Sixth and Eighth United States Armies, XXIV Corps, and Commanders, Fifth and Seventh Fleets, all arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores, and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds and any equipment or other property belonging to, used by, or intended for use by the Japanese armed forces or any members thereof in connection with their operations. Japanese armed forces include all Japanese and Japanese controlled land, sea, and air forces and military and paramilitary organizations, formations, or units and their auxiliaries including Civilian Volunteer Corps wherever they may be located.

2. United States Occupation Force Commanders have been directed to destroy all equipment which is essentially or exclusively for use in war or warlike exercises and which is not suitable for peacetime civilian uses. After operational requirements of the Occupation Forces have been met, equipment and supplies of the Japanese armed forces which are not essentially for war or warlike exercises, including scrap from implements of war destroyed, are to be returned to the Japanese Government except that in Korea.

3. The Home Ministry of the Imperial Japanese Government is hereby designated as the official agency to receive and account for such supplies, materials and equipment of the Japanese armed forces as are being returned to your control.

4. In order to administer these transactions, it is desired that the Imperial Japanese Government take the following action:

a. Responsible Japanese Army and Navy Commanders will prepare inventories by location (generally corresponding to points at which the material is being assembled for turn over to the United States Occupation Forces) of all supplies, materials, and equipment in their possession. These inventories will be made available upon call to United States Occupational Force Commanders.

b. The Home Ministry of the Imperial Japanese Government will send representatives to the Commanding Generals, Sixth and Eighth United States Armies, and Commander, Fifth Fleet, for the purpose of receiving supplies, materials, and equipment being returned to the Japanese Government. Sufficient personnel will be provided to accept these items at the locations where turned over by the Japanese armed forces.

c. The Home Ministry of the Imperial Japanese Government will maintain records of all property so received and account for this property in such form that the disposition of all supplies, materials, and equipment may be traced to the ultimate consumer. These records will be made available on call to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the United States Occupational Force Commanders, or authorized representatives.

5. You are informed that the supplies, materials, and equipment returned to your Government are for the purpose of civilian relief, and for use toward restoration of Japanese civil economy to the extent that it can provide the essentials of food, clothing, and shelter for the Japanese civilian population. The use of these supplies, materials, and equipment for any purposes other than the above is expressly forbidden.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

(Copy furnished Lt. Gen. Arisue, Chairman, Liaison Committee, Tokyo for Imperial Japanese Army and Navy)

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.3 (25 Sep 45) ESS

25 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Operation of Manufacturing Industries.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum C.L.O. M.Number 14, undated, received at this headquarters 23 September 1945.

2. Authorization is given to the use of the textiles described in paragraph 1, with the exception that.

a. No raw silk yarn, silk thread, silk or silk mixture woven goods, or silk or silk mixture finished garments will be released except upon the specific approval of the Supreme Commander.

3. Authorization is given to the use of 180,000 tons of steel described in paragraph 2.

4. Authorization is given to the use of 6,000 tons of aluminum described in paragraph 3.

5. Authorization is given to the use of 10,000 tons of electric wire described in paragraph 4.

6. Authorization is given to the present use of 6,000 tons of rubber described in paragraph 5. The use of the balance of 10,000 metric tons of leather is not authorized at this time.

7. Authorization is given to the present use of 6,000 tons of rubber described in paragraph 6. The use of the balance of 10,000 tons of rubber is not authorized at this time.

8. Authorization is given to the manufacture of the motor trucks as described in paragraph 7; but not to the manufacture of passenger vehicles.

9. You will submit a detailed statement of the need for the explosives requested in paragraph 9, stating the specific companies requiring explosives, the quantity each required, the purpose for which the explosives are to be used, and the regulations under which explosives will be distributed, if approval is granted to their use.

10. Authorization is given to the use of the petroleum stocks described in paragraph 10.

11. All authorization granted in this memorandum, and the requests made in paragraph 8 of Memorandum C.I.O. M. Number 14 are approved subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Directive Number 3, dated 22 September 1945.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

25 September, 1945

AG 014.1 (25 Sep 45) MG

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Administration of Affairs in Southern Korea.

1. Your Memorandum OLO M No. 13, dated 16 September 1945, concerning the administration of affairs in Korea south of 38 degrees North Latitude, is acknowledged.

2. Japanese nationals in the area involved are being treated and will continue to be treated in accordance with policies of the occupation. Their persons and religious beliefs are being respected and, consistent with military necessity, every effort is being made to accord them humane consideration.

3. As to the other matters covered by your Memorandum concerning food supply, transportation, communications and the operation of financial institutions, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will take such action as, in his absolute discretion, he deems appropriate.

4. A copy of your Memorandum has been transmitted to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, for his information.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

25 September, 1945

AG 091.3 (25 Sep 45) ESS

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Securities Exchanges.

You will not permit the opening or reopening of any Stock Exchange, Commodity Exchange or similar institution without prior submission to and approval by the Supreme Commander of the plan of operation of such institution.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 329 (26 Sep 45) GC

26 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Visits by Japanese Civil and Military Officials to Occupied Areas outside Japan except Korea south of 38 degrees latitude and to Japan.

In regard to the several inquiries received by this headquarters, in which authority has been requested for Japanese civil and military officials in Japan to visit occupied areas outside Japan except Korea south of 38 degrees latitude, and for civil and military officials in occupied areas outside Japan except Korea south of 38 degrees latitude to visit Japan, the Imperial Japanese Government is informed that the Commanders of the various theatres do not concur in such visits.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 686 (26 Sep 45) GD A.P.O. 500

26 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Release of Airfields.

Reference Memorandum YLO Number 33, subject: "Re Unused Airfields," 12 September 1945, you are advised that as rapidly as determination can be made, airfields not required by the United States Occupation Forces will be released for cultivation.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 383.3 (26 Sep 45) GC

26 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Looting by Chinese Laborers.

1. This memorandum is in reply to memorandum No. 1 from the Liaison Committee (Tokyo) for the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, subject: "Preventing the riotous movements of the Chinese laborers", dated 24 September 1945 and signed by Lieutenant General S. Arisue, Chief Commissioner.

2. Under the provisions of directives issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Imperial Japanese Government,

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the Civil Police Force shall be held responsible for the preservation of law and order.

3. When incidents occur which cannot be properly controlled by the Civil Police, immediate report will be made to the nearest United States Armed Forces headquarters, and this headquarters notified.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.76 (27 Sep 45) CI

27 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Further Steps toward Freedom of Press and Speech.

1. The Japanese government forthwith will render inoperative the procedures for enforcement of peace-time and war-time restrictions on freedom of the press and freedom of communications.

2. Only such restrictions as are specifically approved by the Supreme Commander will be permitted in censorship of newspapers and other publications, wireless and transoceanic telephone, cable, internal telephone and telegraph, mail, motion pictures or any other form of the written or spoken word.

3. Pending repeal of laws imposing restrictions which have given the government complete control of all channels of expression of public opinion, their enforcement shall be suspended.

4. No punitive action shall be taken by the Japanese government against any newspaper or its publisher or employees for whatever policy or opinion it may express, unless ordered by the Supreme Commander. The power of the government to revoke permission to publish, to arrest without prior approval of the Supreme Commander, to impose fines on publications and to curtail paper supplies as a punishment for editorial comment shall not be exercised.

5. Compulsory organizations of publishers and writers will be discontinued.

6. No press bans will be issued by any government agency and no pressure, direct or indirect, will be exerted on any medium to compel it to conform to any editorial policy not its own.

7. Steps shall be taken to repeal such parts of existing peace-time and war-time laws as are inconsistent with the Supreme Commander's directives of 10 September 1945 relating to dissemination of news, and of 24 September 1945 relating to disassociation of press from government; subject laws including:

a. Shimbunshi-Ho
b. Kokka Sodoin-Ho
c. Shimbunshi-to-Keizai-Seigen-rei
d. Shimbun-Jigyo-Rei
e. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha Rinji Torishimari-Ho
f. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha To Rinji Torishimari-Ho Shiko Kisoku
g. Senji Keiji Tokubetsu-Ho
h. Kokubo Hoan-Ho
i. Gunki Hogo Ho
j. Fuon Bunsho Torishimari-Ho
k. Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho
l. Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Oyobi Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Shiko Kisoku

8. A report will be submitted to the Supreme Commander on the first and the sixteenth day of each month describing in detail the progressive steps taken by the Japanese government to comply with this order and the orders of 10 September and 24 September.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY

United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

27 September, 1945

AG 000.5 (D)

SUBJECT: Reports.

TO: Mr. Tadakatsu Suzuki, Director, Imperial Japanese Government Liaison Group with the Eighth United States Army.

1. This headquarters has received numerous reports from the Japanese Government Liaison group recounting offenses against the Japanese people reported to be committed by American soldiers. It is General Eichelberger's desire that every bonafide crime committed by an American soldier be thoroughly investigated and if the report is substantiated that the offender be brought before a court martial for trial. However, there are at present approximately 110,000 troops of the Eighth Army alone on Honshu, and this number is increasing daily. It is becoming increasingly difficult to place the responsibility for offenses either by unit or by individual due to these increasing numbers.

2. A great number of the incidents mentioned in the reports from the Yokohama and Tokyo Liaison Offices state merely that they were committed by one or more American soldiers. It is obvious that it is impossible to identify the perpetrators with this very meager description.

3. Practically all officers and enlisted men wear shoulder patches, they carry metal identification tags, and there may be other means of identification. Lacking these, a commander is helpless in apprehending the perpetrators of an offense. It is therefore desired that all reports of offenses be accompanied by clues from which the alleged culprit may be identified.

4. All communications from either the Yokohama or the Tokyo Liaison Office addressed to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, will bear the signature of the senior member of the Liaison Office. He will be so identified by an appropriate title beneath his signature.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT
GENERAL EICHELBERGER:
J. N. FRANKLIN,
Capt., A.G.D.
Asst. Adjutant General

IN THE CLEAR SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

OPNL PRIORITY GG-O TNS/lb

28 September, 1945

FROM: SCAP
TO: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
INFO: CINCPAC PEARL
COM FIFTH FLEET
COM SEVENTH FLEET
CG SIXTH ARMY
CG EIGHTH ARMY
USAFIK
CINCAFPAC MANILA

Reference your memorandum SCA number seven, dated 22 September, submitted by Rear Admiral Nakamura, Liaison Committe, Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, the following ports will be prepared for use in repartiation of Japanese disarmed Army, Navy and civilian personnel: Otaru, Niigata, Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Maizuru, Hiroshima, Moji, Shimonoseki and Hakata. (ZA X6225) Intially facilities will accommodate the number of personnel based on plan as submitted by the Imperial Japanese Ministry of the Navy dated 18 September, using naval vessels available for repatriation. The same procedure will be followed in the case of alternate ports (Hakodate, Yokohama, Tsuruga and Kure as second priority. Based on this plan submit to this headquarters at earliest practicable date number of repatriates each of above ports will be set up to receive and process in one day. Make necessary arrangements to receive, process and consummate repatriation of Japanese nationals. You will be notified four days in advance when practicable concerning the estimated time of arrival, destination and number of Japanese to be processed.

OFFICIAL:	APPROVED:
	Approved By:
B. M. FITCH,	W. E. CHAMBERS,
Brigadier General,	Brigadier General,
U.S. Army,	U.S. Army,
Adjutant General	Acting Asst.,
	Chief of Staff
	G-3.

Copies to: G-1
G-2 (2)
G-3 (Return)
G-4 (3)
FLTLOSCAP (2)
Economic & Scientific Sec
CIC
C Surg
Mil Govt

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 560 (28 Sep 45) ESS APO 500

28 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Availability and Utilization of Non-Combatant Japanese Shipping.

1. You will take all necessary steps to insure the maximum availability and utilization of all non-combatant shipping resources as are at your disposal, including, but not limited, to the following:

a. Direct that all shipyards and other agencies engaged in the repair of ships, in the completion of non-combatant ship construction, in the construction or repair of barges, tugs, fishing boats, and other craft, work twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven days a week.

b. Direct that the loading and unloading of all cargo vessels continue twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven days a week.

c. Take such action as is necessary to secure adequate labor, and to prevent absenteeism, to the end that maximum utilization of Japan's shipping resources will be realized.

2. An acknowledgment of this directive is requested.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

CHECK SHEET

General Headquarters
United States Army Forces, Pacific
Office of the Chief Surgeon
(Advance Echelon)

29 September, 1945

FILE:	SUBJECT:
FROM: Chief Surgeon	TO: G-2 GHQ AFPAC (Col Munson)

1. In view of potential danger inherent in the indiscriminate handling of viruses and other biologic products, it is requested that the Japanese Government (especially the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare and the Army and Navy Medical Colleges) instruct Japanese medical institutions and research workers not to release such materials unless by written approval of the Chief Surgeon, GHQ AFPC.

For the Chief Surgeon:
B.P.W.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.3 (30 Sep 45) ESS

30 September, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Closing of Colonial and Foreign Banks and Special Wartime Institutions.

1. You will immediately close and not allow to reopen, except at the direction of this headquarters, the head offices, branches and agencies in Japan of the banks and other financial institutions enumerated in Inclosure 1, attached hereto.

2. You will immediately post signs on the premises declaring that the institutions are closed.

3. Guards will be posted at all the premises occupied by such institutions, and access to the premises will not be permitted except as directed by this headquarters.

4. Any books, records and papers of the institution which are not on the premises occupied by them will be taken into custody and delivered into the special custody of this headquarters.

5. You will impound all gold, silver, currency, securities, notes, mortgages, pledges and other assets of the institutions which are not located on the premises occupied by them.

6. You will take such action as is required to prevent and prohibit without the prior permission of the Ministry of Finance, any purchase, sale, transfer, withdrawal, or disposition of, or other transaction involving any assets of such institutions. No such transaction will be permitted by the Ministry of Finance without authorization of this headquarters.

7. You will discharge and summarily remove from office the chairman of the board of directors, the president, the managing directors and the advisors of all institutions listed in Inclosure 1, and all other persons holding comparable posts in such institutions; and you will forbid them to enter into or to act for institutions with which they were associated. You will cancel the authority of all persons holding powers of attorney or signing authority and will not permit any authority or power to act on behalf of such institutions to be given to any other persons without the authorization of this headquarters. All the officers, directors and other officials of such institutions will remain available and will not charge their address without the authorization of this headquarters.

8. a. You will safeguard and preserve, not remove or permit to be moved from their present location, any of the following:

(1) Any plates used for printing currency and stamps other than notes of the Bank of Japan, Japanese State notes, and stamps used solely within Japan.

(2) All stocks of manufactured currency and stamps other than notes of the Bank of Japan, Japanese State notes, and stamps used solely within Japan.

(3) All watermarked paper intended for the manufacture of currency and stamps, other than notes of the Bank of Japan, Japanese State notes, and stamps solely for use within Japan.

b. You will report to this headquarters by 0900 hours, 2 October 1945, the location of all of the items listed in "a" above.

9. You will report immediately to this headquarters the action taken to comply with these requirements.

10. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this memorandum is desired.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

1 incl: As indicated in Paragraph 1.

INCLOSURE 1
LIST OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO BE CLOSED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1. Wartime Finance Bank.
2. United Funds Bank.
3. All branches and agencies in Japan of Bank of Chosen.
4. All branches and agencies in Japan of Bank of Taiwan.
5. Southern Development Bank.
6. Overseas Funds Bank.
7. Deutsche Bank fuer Ostasien.
8. Offices in Japan of Central Bank of Manchu.
9. Offices in Japan of Bank of China.
10. Banque Franco-Japonaise.
11. Oriental Development Company.
12. Nanyo Development Company.
13. North China Development Company.
14. Central China Development Company.
15. South Manchuria Railway Company.
16. Southern Development Company.
17. Taiwan Development Company.
18. Manchuria Development Company, Ltd.
19. Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Company Ltd.
20. Chosen Colonization Bank.
21. National Financial Control Association.
22. All other banks, development companies, and institutions whose foremost purpose has been the financing of colonization and development activities in areas outside Japan or the financing of war production by the mobilization or control of financial resources in colonial or Japanese occupied territory.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.76 (1 Oct 45) ESS

1 October, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Proposed Press and Radio Release.

1. Reference request by Mr. Uyama, Central Liaison Office, regarding press and radio release on traffic in tobacco and other commodities.

2. Release is approved in principle but inclosed amended release is preferable as it also covers bartering.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

1 Incl:
As indicated.

For Release to Japanese People:

There has been an increasing number of cases where Japanese nationals have purchased or exchanged cigarettes and other commodities with Allied Forces on the streets and in railway stations. It is reported that some persons are reselling these commodities at even higher prices. Allied Forces are prohibited by the Allied authorities to sell or barter these commodities and it is impossible for the Japanese Government to tolerate any longer such actions on the part of the Japanese people. It is hereby warned that the Japanese Government, with the cooperation of the Allied authorities, will take appropriate measures to stop such transactions. Any Japanese who disregard this warning be severely punished.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

InAG 311.7 (1 Oct 45) CI

1 October, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Censorship of the Mails.

1. All postal communications are subject to censorship, to the extent deemed advisable by the Supreme Allied Commander.

2. Mails will be made available to Civil Censorship Detachment, AFPAC, and will be submitted for censorship as directed from time to time thru the liaison officer of the Board of Communications assigned to censorship.

Cultivating Ueda Airfield

The command of the United States occupation forces in the city of Ueda, Nagano Prefecture, has permitted the use by the city of 140,000 tsubo of the Ueda airfield excluding about 20,000 tsubo of the runway for small-sized planes. The command had been asked by the city on October 17 to allow it to place the field under cultivation.

Tanaka Visits Dockyard

Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka visited the Mitsubishi Dockyard in Yokohama on Sunday and inspected the Enmon Maru, 7,000 tons, now anchoring there. Later he was expected to call at the headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army.

Kreutzer to Appear In Octagon Theater

World-Famed Pianist to Play For Allied Occupation Troops Tomorrow

Leonid Kreutzer, world-famed pianist, will give a concert at the Octagon Theater, Yokohama, tomorrow, under the auspices of the U.S. Army Service Branch

Mr. Kreutzer is also slated to give three all-Chopin concerts at the Hibiya Hall, Tokyo. The first recital will be presented on November 1 at 5 p.m., the second on November 8 and the third on December 1.

Since 1906, when Leonid Kreutzer made his debut as a concert pianist in Berlin, he had been enthralling audiences all over the world with his artistry—until he was interned in a Japanese concentration camp.

He was in Tokyo when the war started, a professor in the Japan Academy of Music, instructing a master class for piano.

Although he was a naturalized German, he had been born in Russia and he was a Jew. The Japan Academy dismissed him. His concerts were cancelled. And, in May, 1945, he was interned.

He was held in internment camps until the Japanese surrendered last August 15. Personal freedom meant one all-important privilege for Professor Kreutzer—the privilege of once again being able to play a piano.

After almost two months' practice he was ready to make his first concert appearance in two years. He played two concerts for members of the Fourth Marines at the Yokosuka Naval on October 14.

He had not lost his touch. His performances were hailed enthusiastically by the Marines.

Born in Leningrad 61 years ago, Professor Kreutzer studied music at the Imperial Russian Conservatory under such famed teachers as Annette Essipoff and Alexander Glazunoff.

After his initial appearance on the concert stage in Berlin, he toured Europe's capitals, alternating as pianist and concert conductor. During these years he was closely associated with such well-known conductors as Monteaux, Klaemperer, Much, Mengelberg, Reiner, Weingartner, Nikisch, Furtwaengler, Gabrilowicz and others. There was one period when he and Gabrilowicz alternated as piano soloist and conductor of the orchestra.

In due time he joined the Berlin Academy of Music as a professor. He remained there until 1933, when he was dismissed—for being a Jew although he had some years before becoming a German citizen. (His German citizenship was taken from him in 1942.)

He toured the United States three times—in 1924-25, in 1925-26 and in 1934-35. He appeared in most of the leading American cities. During his last trip to the United States he served for a time as a visiting professor at Rutgers University.

He had toured Japan in 1931 and had been well received. Also he had found the country fascinating. Therefore, when he was dismissed from the Berlin Academy, he again toured Japan. He returned a third time in 1935 and in 1937 he accepted a professorship in the Japan Academy. He remained at the Academy continuously until his dismissal.

Previous to the war he made yearly concert tours that took him to all principal cities of Japan. And although the war ended only three months ago, he already has relaugurated his famed "Kreutzer Concerts" and soon again will tour Japan.

Girl Dies in Auto Accident

A Japanese girl, about 22 years old, who was in an auto running toward Ginza from Kachidoki bridge, was seriously injured at 2:30 a.m. Saturday when she fell out of the car. She was taken to the Hattori Hospital at Tsukiji for medical treatment but died five hours later, Domei reports. Her identity was not known, except the name of Sumi discovered in a letter she possessed. However, later investigation revealed that she was Miss Sumiye Ito, 22 years old, and an employe of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

50-Kilowatt Broadcast

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation has decided to revive its prewar 50-kilowatt broadcast starting from Monday, states Domei. Meanwhile, the Sapporo, Sendai and Kumamoto broadcasting stations will start second broadcast from Monday. So far Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya stations alone had second broadcasts.

Motoori As Imperial Proxy

Court Ritualist Motoori will be dispatched as the Imperial proxy to the semi-annual grand festival of the Yasukuni Shrine on October 23, it was announced.

Korean Evacuees Depart

Carrying 1,750 Korean evacuees, the Hakuryu Maru sailed from Maizuru at 2 p.m. Saturday for Fusan in Korea, reports Domei.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1945

Popular Discussion of the Constitution

Preparations for the revision of the Constitution, now being undertaken both by the Cabinet and by the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, are apparently not meeting with general approval. So staunch a liberal and democrat as Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, famed authority on constitutional law and chief proponent of the so-called "organ theory" of the Emperorship, holds that a revision of the Constitution is not necessary to make Japan a thoroughly democratic state. The present Constitution is sufficiently flexible, he states, so that if it is only observed properly, "the democratization of politics as in Britain under the King" is possible.

On the other hand, most of the liberals hold that not only is a revision of the Constitution necessary but that any revision instituted by the present Cabinet or by the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal is apt to be altogether inadequate. The present Cabinet, liberal as it is, is not as liberal as the masses of the people. Its efforts at constitutional revision will end in only minor legalistic reforms, they fear.

Even more are they dissatisfied with the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Marquis Koichi Kido, the Lord Privy Seal, and Prince Fumimaro Konoye, his principal helper, are not the proper persons to represent the present reforming zeal of the Japanese public. Liberal as these persons are, they are after all aristocrats who are identified with the old regime. Reluctant as they may have been to cooperate with the military, they did at least tacitly acquiesce in the war policy of the military, and they must share a part of the responsibility for the war. In view of their past associations, they are not the proper persons to prepare the structure of the New Japan which is about to turn a new leaf as a democratic and peaceful country. The unquestioned liberal inclinations of their academic advisers like Dr. Soichi Sasaki are not sufficient to counter-balance the odium which attaches to the high palace officials, is the charge.

Moreover, most of the pronounced liberals maintain that, regardless of the character of whoever is undertaking the revision of the Constitution, it is not proper for the task to be carried out by a small coterie of men working quietly within the walls of the Palace. The Constitution for a truly democratic country should be hammered out in public discussion by a representative body directly responsive and responsible to the general public, it is claimed.

To be sure, as a matter of technicality, under Article LXXIII of the present Constitution, amendments to the Constitution can be submitted to the Diet only by Imperial Order. This means that the initiative must come from the Throne. But this is a mere technicality, it is claimed. There is nothing to prevent the Throne from being advised by a popular constitutional assembly.

It is significant that these criticisms of the Government's present Constitution-revising activities come not only from the Socialists and the other more extreme liberal groups but even from the moderate liberals who constitute the core of the present Cabinet's support. Whatever the merits of the case, the wide-spread prevalence of the arguments both pro and con, and the vigor and heat with which the arguments are being carried on attest to the healthy popular interest in the Constitution. Definite proposals regarding the revision of the Constitution have already been made a plank in the platform of the new Social Democratic Party, and judging from present indication it will also be taken up as an issue by the new Liberal Party. However ignorant and apathetic the great masses may be toward the subject, there is no question but that the politically conscious sections of the public are deeply aroused. When, with the completion of the organization of the new political parties, the electoral campaign gets into full swing, the subject is bound to receive an even more thorough airing before the general public.

Whatever the criticisms of the method being taken by the authorities during the present preparatory stages, when the constitutional amendments finally come before the Diet for definite action, it can be taken for granted that by that time the whole matter will have gone through a thorough handling in the open forum of public discussion, if the present trend is any indication.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Development of Democratic Education

To the Editor:

About twenty years ago, just after World War I, a current of Democratic education came flooding into our country, and there were introduced various new methods on the idea, such as "the Dalton plan," "the Project method," and so on. In many schools teachers who had interest in Democratic education, tried experimental works of these methods by the name of "Free Education" or "New Education." Among them were the Seijo elementary school, the attached elementary school of Chiba Normal school, and the attached elementary school of Nara women's normal college.

Their experiments were how far they could allow pupil's freedom for their self-study and self-government. At first they looked so promising that it was thought the teaching methods in our schools would be changed completely. But in not a very long time, the experimental works were obliged to stop on account of hindrances which lay in our educational institutions, and their prospects were not bright. These hindrances still exist. It is now necessary to abolish them and bring out good conditions to promote Democratic education.

Position of Teachers

Emerson, a great thinker in America, said "The secret of education lies in respecting pupils." "To respect pupils" means to appreciate their abilities of self-activity and self-government, and allow them freedom. Emerson's words represent the true significance of the Democratic idea.

Now, to respect pupils it is necessary for teachers to be respected and to be allowed freedom to show their individuality and creative power. The position of teachers in our country is quite different. They are not respected. Their freedom, individuality, and creative activities in their works are limited. They are like a mere teaching machine of the state text-books in the authorized way. Their position is so unstable that they are easily lost, at the caprice of the educational officials. They must flatter even the parents of their pupils. If they are against the parents' will, they are liable to lose their positions. Many teachers were dismissed from their positions because they tried such new methods as we noted above. Freedom on the part of teachers must be allowed and their positions made stable, or you can in no ways expect good development of Democratic education.

To promote pupils' individual studies and activities, you must give them much freedom. If the number of pupils in a class is too large, freedom will cause disorder and teachers will not be able to see the pupils' works well, and give good guidance in a given time. Through our experiments it was found that the number of pupils that a teacher can manage well is about thirty; at most it can not be more than forty.

Now, there are about fifty pupils on an average in one class in our country, sometimes there are more than seventy owing to the shortage of class rooms. In such a class we are sure free individual study can not be carried out successfully. The number of pupils in a class must be limited under forty, or it is wise not to allow them individual work.

State Text-books

The State text-books are not intended to meet the use of individual study, but for teachers to give some lectures on lessons in them. The state text-books contain only chief points which pupils must keep firmly in mind, but not much explanation and illustration. To make pupils study by themselves in the state text-books, there must be books of reference and pupils' dictionaries. But there are very few of them, and teachers have to provide some mimeographed papers of explanation or illustration on copy-machine. Teachers in the experimental schools did this with great labor, but it was such a hard work that they could not continue it for a long time.

Whether it is good or not that text-books are published by educational authorities, is a grave question much disputable, which I am not going to discuss here. In order to make pupils study by themselves on the idea of Democratic education, the present state text-books are not recommendable, and they must be revised and enlarged.

Self-study and learning by doing, which Democratic education esteems, are necessary in order to build up the habit of self-study and to make pupils master methods of study in various subjects in real life, thus bringing up good citizens who think with their minds and work with their hands.

In our country the result of learning is regarded important and pupils are forced to memorize what they learn as much as possible. Those who know more things than others are esteemed better. Examinations, especially entrance examinations, are based on this notion. The examination system which only makes a pupil a parrot must be completely changed, or self-study and self-activity of pupils can not be developed.

Y. AKAI,
Head of the Myojyo-Gakuen,
Mitaka-machi.

RULER DISCUSSES MANY ISSUES IN INTERVIEW WITH KLUCKHOHN

His Majesty Confidently Hopes Japan Will Regain Rightful Place in Community of Nations

On September 25 His Majesty the Emperor was interviewed by Frank Kluckhohn of the New York Times, the first American to see the Emperor since the war began. A full account of the interview, which was published on Page 1 of the New York Times under a 3-column heading, follows:

Emperor Hirohito said he favored the ending of war as an instrument of policy, and pledged that any social changes in Japan will be made by constitutional means, in an exclusive interview today.

The man who is not only ruler but god to the Japanese people answered that he had no intention of having the war rescript employed as Prime Minister Tojo used it when Japan launched her sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. He had expected Gen. Tojo to declare war in the usual formal manner.

The Emperor said food and housing are Japan's two paramount problems today. Once the Japanese people are fed and clothed, he insisted, it will be easy to carry out needed reforms which he opined will make for the peace of the world.

Dressed in a black morning coat, striped trousers and white shirt with a stiff wing collar and a black tie, Hirohito received me standing before an ordinary chair which served as a throne in a large magnificent room on the third floor of the ministry of the Imperial Household. The main palace was burned by incendiary bombs and the Emperor is living in a cottage on the grounds.

The room was covered with a red figured carpet matching the red curtains against the white walls. Beside the single padded chair with carved arms, including figuriness of lions stood two blue vases about two feet high on small standards.

A small table with flowers stood on the right and a small wall clock ticked over a second door to the Emperor's left. There was a gold screen stretching across the room behind the Mikado. A small lacquer table stood beside the chair which served as a throne.

Shakes Emperor's Hand

There was no formality. I did not bow, nor was I asked to do so. I walked straight across what was a bare chamber. The Emperor extended his hand, which I shook.

I was the first American to see the Emperor since the war began, and the first foreigner since the Japanese surrender.

My initial impression was that he was about the average height of the Japanese, that he looked solemn, and that he talked with emphasis. He looked straight into my face as he spoke, eyeing me through his rimless spectacles. It was apparent that the war had been a strain upon him, and although he looked well, he had several nervous mannerisms and his hand shook slightly.

The lack of ceremony in an improvised throne room was in sharp contrast to the pomp and ceremony outside, where household officials in formal morning garb bowed from the waist as I passed through the wide portal of a stone building painted black for war camouflage and on down a 100 feet carpeted hall to the throne room.

Outside the walled enclosure it took not only a written pass, but the presence of an M.P. headquarters officer to get me by the armed American guards and the blue uniformed imperial police with visored caps. They halted us again by a heavy wooden gate and were present along the stairways and halls of the Imperial Household ministry.

Talking through an interpreter, the Emperor, who stood with his hands rigidly at his sides about a foot before me, asked where I had come from, and expressed the hope that I would accurately interpret the Japanese scene. I assured him that I would.

He looked heavier, but not older than his pre-war pictures.

Twists in Nervousness

The interview had been authorized by Gen. MacArthur and the Emperor. He indicated that he relied greatly upon the wisdom and statesmanship of the supreme allied commander.

It was peculiar that this short man, twisting his body somewhat before me with nervousness, had power of life and death over 80,000,000 people.

Our talk was brief, and as I left with three other household officials bowing toward the Emperor from the waist, I nodded again and he nodded back.

I had submitted a list of written questions, and the Mikado told me he had the answers prepared. These were handed to me on heavy paper aftr I had left the audience room.

Asked whether he thought the social and educational system of Japan should be changed and what his ideas were as to the future of Japan, Hirohito expressed himself in favor of a constitutional monarchy like the British.

He said it was his earnest desire that the necessary changes be carried out in line with the general will of the people expressed through constitutional procedure. He said that in order to achieve social stability, adequate provision of food and housing was of primary and urgent importance. Once a satisfactory solution of that phase of the problem was found, it would be comparatively easy to set about the task of needed reforms which would make for the general peace of the world, he said.

The mikado confidently hoped that Japan in due course would regain what he termed her rightful place in the community of nations through peaceful contributions toward the enhancement of culture and civilization.

Fooled on Rescript

Asked if he intended that the war rescript should be used as Gen. Tojo used it to launch what President Roosevelt termed the "treacherous attack" on Pearl Harbor which brought the United States into the war, his answer was brief. The emperor said he had no intention to have the war rescript used as Gen. Tojo used it.

The emperor was questioned as to whether he felt or hoped that the Japanese themselves could make whatever changes were deemed necessary to bring Japan back into the concert of nations again and eliminate the possibility of future wars. He had this to say:

The emperor had no doubt that his people would prove themselves capable of making the necessary changes in order to bring Japan into the concert of nations again and eliminate the possibility of future wars. He was gratified that no mishap of importance had marred the occupation by American forces over considerable areas of Japan's homeland.

"Does the emperor himself not feel that the latest weapons of war have made thoughts of future wars intolerable?" was the final question.

To this the mikado replied that he did not believe an enduring peace could be established and maintained at the point of the bayonet or by the use of other weapons of war.

The solution is that the problem of peace will lie in the reconciliation of free peoples, both victor and vanquished, without recourse to armaments, he said.

I went to the board of information in the home office at 9:30 this morning, after spending a great part of the night arranging to get past American MPs who were protecting the emperor, keeping all Americans from entering, although Japanese subjects are free to come and go. In the office of Toshikazu Kase, one of the information board officials, I was joined by Yasushiko Nara, official of the foreign office.

Crosses 300 Year Old Moat

We left immediately for the imperial palace, driving about a mile along high walls and entering through Wadakuramon gate, where a wide moat, built more than 300 years ago, still guards the feudal looking establishment.

Once inside I could see some evidence of bomb damage, but not much because the large oblong building of about three stories was only 50 yards from the gate, hills rising behind it.

We drove in under a large portico where a major domo bowed three times to us from the waist and passed up three long flights of stone steps, passing rooms that looked somewhat bare and much like any other good office in Tokyo.

I was then greeted by a stately official of the imperial household, who took me into a small drawing room made by placing small wooden tables and stuffed chairs in what had been an office. There were two tapestries on the wall, one depicting a bird, cage and flowers, the other a few flowers.

A stunted pine stood in a vase on a table near the windows.

We arrived here at precisely 9:45 a.m. and waited, smoking and chatting—ashtrays and matches having been provided—until it was precisely 10 o'clock by a large automatic clock over the door.

Preceded slightly by the major domo, I went down a heavily carpeted hall to the throne room. There the major domo dropped behind. I stood just outside the threshold and saw Hirohito standing before a chair with an extremely solemn aide in civilian regalia standing a few paces behind, on Hirohito's left.

I nodded, stepped forward, and walked up to the emperor, who nodded back, then shook hands American fashion.

We chatted for 10 minutes, the emperor asking mostly conversational questions, to which gave brief replies.

I had been instructed to ask no questions, and maintained this agreement. When I left I backed out and walked back down the hall to the waiting room to pick up my overseas cap, again passing bowing servants and police down the long three flights of stairs. Nara, who had rejoined me, and I entered the car and we whisked without interference out of the gates.

During my conference I felt far less nervous than I have at any press conference held by Mr. Roosevelt or President Truman, perhaps because the emperor himself appeared nervous. I wore a tropical uniform, with a khaki shirt, tie, and campaign ribbons.

OUR POPULATION

Recent Trend Shows Fall in Birth Rate

The first estimate of population after the Restoration, made in 1872, was roughly 33,000,000. By 1889, the total was 40,000,000, and the 50,000,000 mark was passed in Japan proper about 1909. Each decade showed an accelerated increase:

1870-1880	5%
1880-1890	7.6%
1890-1900	10%
1900-1910	12%
1910-1920	13%
1920-1930	15%

This increase, it is to be noted, started with the opening of the country to world commerce and is parallel with Japanese economic expansion. As means of subsistence gained, so did the size of the population. The death rate did not drop appreciably until recent years, but the birth rate, in contrast with that in other leading nations, became higher, jumping from 17 per 1,000 of population in 1872 to 32.36 per 1,000 in 1930, with a peak of 36.2 in 1920.

But the records of recent years show an adverse tendency in the population of Japan proper, the birth rate falling from 32.36 in 1930 to 30.18 in 1935 according to the census figures. With a total area of 382,560.83 square kilometers, Japan proper has a population density of 199 persons to the square kilometer in 1940.

In 1935 the average number of the members of a household in Japan proper was 5.1. It differs according to districts. In the eastern districts, from Toyama, Nagano to Hokkaido, it was from 5 to 6, the north-eastern prefectures heading the list with their average of 6. In the western districts, that is to say, Ishikawa, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Chugoku (western prefectures of the Main Island), and Shikoku, it was below 5, the lowest being Yamaguchi and Kochi prefectures with 4.6. Classified in accordance with prefectures, those prefectures which have big cities show a much smaller average, Tokyo being 4.8, Osaka 4.6, Kyoto and Hyogo (Kobe) 4.7. This phenomenon is evidently occasioned by the social and economic conditions in city life which necessitate a small-family system.

Quinquennial Increase

The number and rate of increase since the first national census of 1920 are as follows:

Oct. 1	Japan Proper
1935	69,254,148
Number increased	4,804,143
Rate of inrease	7.5%
1940	73,114,308
Number increased	3,860,160
Rate of increase	5.6%

Both in the actual number and the rate of increase, the last quinquennial census recorded a decrease as compared wih former quinquennial figures.

The population of Japan proper in 1940 increased by 3,860,000 as compared with 1935, an increase similar to that of the 5 years between 1920 and 1925 so far as the number is concerned. But it is about one million less than other quinquennial increases, the inevitable effect of the China Affair on the rate of increase and the greater movement of people to the continental countries in recent years.

According to different prefectures, those prefectures which witnessed an increase of population since 1935 are Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Niigata, Saitama, Gumma, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Nara, Mie, Aichi, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Gifu, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, Akita, Toyama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Wakayama, Ehime, Fukuoka, Saga, Miyazaki and Hokkaido. Of these 33 districts, those which increased more than 10 per cent are Tokyo (number of increase 985,000), Osaka (495,000), Kanagawa (348,000), Hyogo (297,000), Aichi (303,000) and Fukuoka (333,000); they are prefectures where the largest economic and industrial centers in Japan are situated.

Those prefectures whose population decreased since 1935 are the 14 prefectures of Shiga, Nagano, Fukui, Ishikawa, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, Kochi, Oita, Kumamoto, Kagoshima and Okinawa, the greatest decrease being witnessed in Ishikawa, Tokushima, Kagawa, Kumamoto and Okinawa. The fact that all of these prefectures which showed a decrease in population are those which lie to the west of Tokyo district is worthy of note. Another noteworthy fact is that the number of prefectures which decreased in population rose from 3 in 1935 to 14 in 1940, perhaps as a result of the greater movement of people within Japan proper and to the continental countries on account of the improvement of transportation facilities and industrial development in such districts as Tokyo, Osaka, Aichi and Fukuoka.

Divided according to rural and urban areas, the aggregate population in the urban area was 27,577,000 and that in the rural area 45,536,000, showing an increase in the population percentage of urban area, from 31.2 per cent in 1935 to 37.7 per cent in 1940, while that of the countryside decreased from 68.8 per cent in 1935 to 62.3 per cent in 1940, the percentages being in reference to the total population of Japan proper.

Population in 1941

The population in Japan proper as on October 1, 1941 is estimated to have stood at 73,939,600, showing increase of 825,300 over the figures for October 1, 1940.

Thus, it is noted that a population as large as that in Toyama prefecture rose during the one year since 1940. The concentration of population to city zones from agricultural communities is noted in the movement of population in the one year under review.

It is noted that the population in the Kwanto district comprising the Tokyo-Yokohama area and the Tokai district including the City of Nagoya made a sharp increase while the Okinawa district and Shikoku district marked a recession.

The decline of population in Kyoto prefecture reflects the character of the old city of Kyoto.

The increase of population in Japan during the past twenty odd years is classified by sex as follows:

Varied Musical Fare Promised This Week

Return of Rosenstock With Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra Is Feature

By HANS ERIK PRINGSHEIM

Outstanding musical event of the week is the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra's second periodical symphony concert of the season, which will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 5 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday, October 24 and 25. Outstanding feature of the concert: Joseph Rosenstock's reappearance, after two years of retirement, at the head of the orchestra which he had directed during several years, leading it to the highest standard it ever achieved.

Foremost attraction on the program is Dvorak's "New World Symphony," the performance of which had been banned in this country during the four years of war in the Pacific. The orchestra will also play the ballet suite, "Three-Cornered Hat," by De Falla.

Soloist of the evening is Miss Sonoko Inoue, pianist, who will be heard in Tchaikovski's Piano Concerto.

For the exclusive benefit of members of the Allied occupation forces, a repeat performance of the same program is scheduled at the same hall for Friday, October 26.

Few Concerts Yet

While the Nippon Philharmonic's periodical series happily marks a line of stability and continuity in the musical activities of this city, altogether the "musical season" is very far away as yet from what it used to be, at least in as much as "serious" and "classical" programs are concerned. A principal reason may be the lack of sufficient concert stage "accomodations," as the Hibiya auditorium has of late been the only hall available for musical concerts, whereas something like ten music halls used to be at the disposal of musical artists here. Moreover, they must share this one single hall with dancers, dramatic groups, political parties, and what not.

Only one more classical program, in addition to the symphony concert, is among musical offering this week. On Friday and Saturday, October 26 and 27, a chamber music recital will beO held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 5 p.m., under the auspices of the St. Francis Friends Association and the International Art and Culture Institute. Proceeds of the concert will go to the benefit of war victims.

Some of the foremost young Japanese instrumental players will combine their efforts in this concert, including Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, youthful violinist of semi-American parentage; violinists Hisaoki and Hisanao Ono, brothers descending from the Ono family of noted Imperial Court musicians; Miss Kimiyo Matsuura, viola; Mitsuyo Uchida, 'cello, and Masayasu Suzuki, piano.

Serenade Opus 3 No. 5, for string quartet, by Haydn; Cesar Franck's Piano Trio in F sharp major; Beethoven's Romance and Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen, for solo violin, are the main numbers to be played.

On the same program, Miss Harue Miyake, soprano, will sing Beethoven's "Adelaide," Schubert's "Ave Maria," and other vocal selections.

Dance Recital Scheduled

The first major dance recital since the termination of the war will be presented by Miss Midori Nishizaki, one of the few Japanese dancers skilled in both the Japanese and Western schools of dancing, from 1 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday, October 24 and 25, also at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program comprises five sections: (1) Interpretative Dances; (2) Oriental Dances; (3) Songs and Popular Chamber Music; (4) Japanese Dances; (5) Dance Drama.

Among the supporting artists appearing are Misses Haruko Sugimura and Miho Nagato, singers; Miss Mari Nakagawa; Miss Renko Mitsuhashi, leader of the Nichigeki (Nippon Theater) ballet; Hajime Wada, top-ranking Japanese jazz pianist; Masao Kogure, accordion; Adam Kovacz, saxophone; the Tokyo Radio Quartet, and members of the Nagauta school of Japanese music led by Sanosuke Kineya.

For the rest, light music is altogether in prominence this week, and the Toho (Tokyo Takarazuka) theatrical corporation is more or less monopolizing the field at the present moment.

At the Toho Gekijo (Tokyo Takarazuka Theater, opposite the Imperial Hotel), the "Toho Arts Festival" program will have its last run today (Monday, October 22), the curtain rising twice at noon and at 3 p.m. From the musical viewpoint, Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone virtuoso of American training and international fame, is the chief attraction. He is accompanied at the piano by Miss Sonoko Tanaka.

Other musical numbers include popular songs, offered by Miss Todoroki Yukiko and Katsuhiko Haida, two singing screen stars, accompanied by a band led by Haruhiko Haida, Katsuhiko's brother; and Japanese songs by Katsutaro, most popular geisha singer, accompanied by Geisha Toyokichi on the three-stringed "samisen" and the Toho Chamber Music Ensemble.

Ballet numbers are on the same bill: "Blue Danube," danced by the Toho Ballet with accompaniment by the Toho Orchestra, choreographic direction by Michio Ito, stage settings by Kisaku Ito; and a Japanese posture dance performed by Misses Chiyo, Kimi, and Kane Hanayagi and Miss Shigeko Yamada, directed by Miss Midori Nishizaki, with vocal solos by Miss Chizuko Sanada.

10th and 11th Toho Concerts

Meanwhile, at the Hibiya Public Hall, the same organization is sponsoring its Tenth Toho Concert today (Monday, October 22), from 1:30 and 4.30 p.m. "Masterpieces By Foster," is the feature of the program's first portion, in which Misses Kikue Takita and Yasuko Fukumoto, sopranos; Jiro Okada, baritone, the Japanese Choral Society, and the Toho New Chamber Music Ensemble will perform. Popular song hits will be presented by Misses Chizuko Sanada, Tomiko Hattori and Yumeji Tsukioka, accompanied by the Toho Light Music Band, in the second part of the concert.

The Eleventh Toho Concert will be held at the same hall and at the same hours, tomorrow (Tuesday, October 23), featuring theme songs from various Toho talkies, in particular the recent picture, "Sing—The Sun!" Performances will be given by Miss Yukiko Todoroki, Miss Chieko Takehisa, Katsuhiko Haida, Miss Ranko Hasegawa, Miss Isuzu Miyagawa, Miss Fusae Iida, Yoshio Kawada, the Toho Orchestra, the Toho New Chamber Music Ensemble, and the Southern Cross Star Ensemble.

FETING DR. MARY DENTON

Musicale Planned in Kyoto October 28 to Celebrate 88th Birthday

Commemorating the 88th birthday of Dr. Mary Florence Denton, who has taught at Doshisha Girls' High School in Kyoto for the last 57 years since she was dispatched by the Women's Society in California, a celebration is scheduled to be held at 2 p.m. on October 28, at her own residence, reports Domei.

The function is expected to be participated in by some of the occupation troops in the city.

Also, celebrating Dr. Denton's birthday, a musicale will be held at the Eiko Kan of Doshisha College at 10 a.m. the same day under the sponsorship of all the Christians in Kyoto. From 2:30 p.m., a pipe organ solo recital is to be given for the public by Eisaburo Kioka at the Eiko Kan. The organ was presented particularly to the American educator by her friends in the United States.

To Shift Korean Women

An American transport plane left Okinawa for Minami Daitojima at 8:30 a.m. on October 21 in order to transport Korean women to the Okinawas. The Japanese Commander on Minami Daitojima has been informed that the Koreans must be assembled at the airfield ready to depart when the plane arrives on the island.